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1 2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION
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4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
5	Plaintiff,
6	DOCKET NO. 1:18-cr-226 vs.
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8	NING XI,
9	Defendant. /
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11	EXCERPT TRANSCRIPT FROM VOLUME II OF JURY TRIAL
12	GOVERNMENT OPENING STATEMENT
13	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT J. JONKER, CHIEF JUDGE
14	GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
15	June 19, 2019
16	
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20	Grand Rapids, Michigan 49503
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Grand Rapids, Michigan

June 19, 2019

8:36 a.m.

## PROCEEDINGS

(Jury entered the courtroom at 8:36 a.m.)

THE COURT: All right. We'll consider court in session without the opening this morning, so please be seated.

We're back here on the second day of trial in the case of the United States against Ning Xi. As I told you yesterday, Members of the Jury, we're going to start today with the opening statements from the lawyers which are designed to give you an introduction to the way each side sees the case and the way each side will eventually argue you should see the case. It's a lot better than sitting through a whole day of questions and answers, but it starts your business as jurors of sitting on receive. And I already told you yesterday I know that's not an easy place to be.

So today you should plan that we'll go for an hour and a half to two hours, take a break, come back, do another segment, take a break, come back, and then finish out the day by 2:00. Hopefully that will allow everybody to stay focused and give attention to what we've got going on here. And we'll get started because it's already 8:35, and I think the government is probably ready to go with its opening.

Are you going to use the screen at all, Mr. Frank?

MR. FRANK: Yes, Your Honor, about halfway through.

THE COURT: All right. So we'll turn it over to

Mr. Frank for the opening statement of the government.

MR. FRANK: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I'm going to take a little time now to give you a roadmap of the evidence that the government thinks you'll be looking at over the next several days. I'm not trying to -- right now I'm not trying to persuade you of anything, because as the judge mentioned yesterday there's no evidence in front of you yet and it's the evidence that does the persuading in a room like this.

Now, like I said, my purpose is not to persuade. This is to give you a preview of the evidence that's going to come in. And you can analogize evidence to kind of like a jigsaw puzzle. You pick up one piece of a jigsaw puzzle and you may not recognize what it is or how it fits. Sometimes you will know -- you'll recognize what a piece is, but you don't know quite where it fits. So some pieces take longer to figure out what it is and figure out how it fits. But once you've got all the pieces together, well, then you know what you're looking at because it looks like what's on the front of the box.

Now, as the judge said, this is a fraud case against Ning Xi. You're going to find out that he's a doctorate of science which means his title is doctor, so he's Dr. Ning Xi. You'll also learn that he was a distinguished professor at

Michigan State University in the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering. You'll also learn that he was a high-ranking member of this IEEE organization which is the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

Now, we all know what and where MSU is, but you're going to learn about IEEE. You'll learn that it's a professional -- it's a worldwide professional organization based in New York City. And one of the things that it does is it hosts and sponsors technical conferences all over the world. It has a membership of over 400,000 people, and if you are an electrical engineer, odds are you're a member of IEEE.

Now, in addition to being a distinguished professor at MSU, you'll learn that Dr. Xi was a fellow at IEEE and that only a small fraction of the top 1 percent of IEEE members are fellows. So we're talking about a defendant who held positions of trust, respect, and prestige in two different institutions, Michigan State University and IEEE. And we're going to present testimony and documents to you that we believe will prove to you that Dr. Xi exploited those positions of trust, respect, and prestige to steal hundreds of thousands of dollars from MSU and IEEE. The evidence, we think, is going to show you that he did this, he accomplished this by lying about travel expenses again and again and again year after year after year.

Now, we're not saying that he never traveled anywhere on behalf of MSU. He's a distinguished professor. Of course

he traveled on behalf of MSU. Of course he showed the Spartan flag in other cities and other countries. That was part of his job. So we're not saying he never traveled for MSU.

We're not saying he never traveled for IEEE. He's a fellow at IEEE. Of course he traveled for IEEE. But the evidence is going to show -- and so the government's case is not going to be that he was never entitled to any reimbursement, but the evidence is going to show an unbroken pattern of his submitting or having submitted false claims, claims with false airline itineraries because the itinerary had been booked, canceled, and already refunded when he put in to be reimbursed.

And, of course, reimbursement means if I go do something for you and I spend gas money and I spend an airplane ticket and I need a hotel, then I come to you because I've done this for you and I show you the documents and you pay me for my out-of-cost expenses. So that's what we're talking about when we say reimbursement. I think we probably all have the same definition of that.

In any event, we'll show this pattern again and again and again year after year of his submitting reimbursement claims that contained false airline itineraries. Because like I said, either it was booked, canceled, and refunded or the itineraries had been altered and manipulated. Because when you compare what he submitted to the actual airline records -- and

you'll learn that airlines, of course they keep records of where you fly and when you fly. They are big businesses, so they keep accurate records. When you compare these itineraries that were submitted to the airline itineraries, mismatch.

Sometimes it's like, No, that flight didn't go there then.

Sometimes it was, Oh, yeah, that flight went from here to there, but it wasn't Ning Xi going to Hong Kong, it was

Joe Smith going from Kentucky to Idaho. So sometimes it's just a completely different itinerary. But we'll show you that these itineraries that were submitted, sometimes it's a complete mismatch with the airline records. Sometimes a ticket number doesn't even exist in the airline record system.

We'll show that often, again and again and again, claims were submitted with the same itineraries multiple times to different entities. Here, MSU, reimburse me in full for this. Oh, and IEEE, reimburse me in full for the same thing. You'll see that pattern.

You'll see claims submitted for simultaneous travel to different parts of the world. You'll see claims submitted saying, well, I'm going from the United States to China that way across the Pacific at the same time that a claim is submitted saying, oh, I'm coming this way from China, that way across the Pacific. Well, unless you're an X man, it's kind of hard to be going in the same direction -- different directions at the same time.

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So, for example -- and this is just a summary of some exhibits you'll see -- you'll see an example like this. And the exhibit numbers are the exhibits that you'll be looking at when you get a chance to deliberate. You'll see here this ticket number ending in 4066, a United ticket number, this is an itinerary that was submitted in a travel claim to MSU. And during your deliberations, I mean, you're going to have -you'll be looking at a lot of pieces of paper, but you'll see that, okay, here is this ticket number ending in 4066, here is the record from United saying, Nope, nothing for Ning Xi with this ticket number in our system. So right there. And you'll see the dates, 6 September to 13 September, and when you look at the itinerary, Detroit through some connection cities into Chicago, it's basically a Detroit, Hong Kong, back to Detroit trip. Round trip from Detroit to Hong Kong and back. Supposedly in 6 -- what is that, the second week of September. The problem is, nope, that ticket number, not in the records of United.

Next page, please.

Now, in that same exhibit series you'll see, okay, well, here is another claim.

Is it possible to blow that up on the left side a little bit?

Okay. You'll see this itinerary for \$2,085.10. You'll see in the records of United that that was voided.

Okay?

Back out.

Well, it's interesting, because here are two different itineraries that the evidence will show were submitted to two different IEEE conferences, that is to be reimbursed from two different conference budgets. And the first one -- blow up this area -- the first one was for -- look at that, 6 September, kind of hard to see, but, again, that first week in September, Detroit, Hong Kong, and back. So this is a claim that is submitted for 3,430.85. Five hundred bucks more than the ticket price over here. And the ticket was voided. But that itinerary went in for a claim and was paid out of an IEEE budget or account.

Then -- back out, please -- we go over here and we see that ticket number again, but this time it's for a round trip from Detroit to Hong Kong and back, and now it's in the first week of November. But it's the same ticket number. And this time it's been bumped up \$500. The other one was bumped up a thousand dollars. So you'll have this evidence where you'll see this pattern of tickets being submitted for reimbursement that aren't in the system at all or that were booked and voided, which means they didn't fly, and where the cost was increased 500 bucks here and then a thousand bucks this time. And all at the same time, at least as far as that first submission to MSU and this ticket on the left or in the

center of the screen, where, wait a minute, if I'm going from Detroit to Hong Kong and back, do I get fully reimbursed by both MSU and IEEE? And when you compare these documents, you'll see these are imaginary itineraries to begin with.

Or you'll see -- this is also a series of exhibits that you'll get to look at. This is a trip to Budapest in 2011 in late June. And this is a graphic. These aren't the actual exhibits. But you'll learn that it's no surprise probably that the U.S. government keeps track of when people come into this country and when they leave. It's an agency called CBP, U.S. Customs and Border Protection. So the government keeps track of when people leave and come back. And you'll have a chart of all of the travel that CBP -- the exits and entries from the United States that CBP has for Dr. Xi.

And those records will show up here that, okay, HKG is Hong Kong. He came in from Hong Kong to Detroit on June 22, 2011. Then he left on 1 July 2011. ORD, as you probably know, is Chicago. CDG is Charles de Gaulle in Paris. So he leaves on 1 July on his way to Paris, and then he doesn't come back in until the 8th of August from Bangkok. He flies into LAX, Los Angeles. So we know, okay, he's not in the country from 1 July until 8 August. But then you'll see this series of submissions here where he submits a claim to MSU saying, okay, I came in on the 22nd of June and I left on the 11th of July going back to Hong Kong.

Well, you'll probably reasonably ask, how do you leave from the United States for Hong Kong on 11 July if you're not even in the country? And you won't be back in the country until the 8th of August. But that itinerary right there was submitted to MSU for reimbursement.

So was this one, Lansing -- BUD is Budapest -Lansing, Budapest, Lansing. Saying I came back on the 8th of
July. Well, no. About a month off, right? A claim saying I
came back on the 8th of July. Well, no, you didn't come back
until the 8th of August. You see, it's kind of problematic for
the defendant when you're submitting claims saying, Hey, look
at me, I'm flying out of the United States, but you're provably
not even in the country.

And then on top of that, this claim here, you'll be able to look at his credit card records seeing that that charge right there, that flight was canceled and refunded before the claim went.

Continuing with Budapest, you'll see a claim that is submitted to RAS, which is the Robotics and Automation Society which is an organization within IEEE. So kind of think of RAS as, you know, IEEE headquarters as distinguished from an IEEE conference.

Anyway, so this claim is submitted to RAS. Same dates, came in 6-22, left on -- can you blow that up, please, right there, a stitch? RAS. Left on the 6th of July. Pull

back out, please.

Well, no, you left on the 1st of July and you didn't come back until a month later, five weeks later. But that claim is submitted and reimbursed.

Then we go to IROS 2009. You'll learn that all these conferences have these acronym names for highly technical titles. In any event, so then this claim is submitted. Same time period, Lansing, Budapest, Lansing, for \$10,540 to this conference budget. Well, you'll see that, okay, that one was canceled and refunded to begin with. And also when you look at the original reservation, you'll see that the flight was going to leave on 22 July, not 1 July, but the itinerary that was submitted for reimbursement, the date was different. It was to depart on 1 July. So when you're looking at this document set, you'll see, well, okay, booked this flight for \$10,500 on the 20th of July, after Budapest was already over, and submitted it, but now the date of the document says 1 July. And on top of it it was canceled and refunded. All in the same time period.

And then you'll see this, ICRA 2014. That's another conference. Same time period. Same claims. He can't possibly be leaving the country when you're not even in the country.

And so when you consider all these documents, you'll be sitting there thinking "Well, that's pretty neat. One trip." The evidence will be that, yeah, he did go to Budapest. He came in

from China to Lansing, went to Budapest, but then went off someplace else and didn't come back for a while, and then submitted all these different claims with all these different bogus documents to score over \$28,000 in reimbursements from four different organizations.

Okay, thanks.

So the evidence you'll be looking at first off is documents. You'll look at travel claims with airline itineraries. You'll look at credit card records. You'll have the CBP Custom and Border Protection records. You'll have itineraries that were sent to conference treasurers so that they would -- well, they -- so that the treasurer would write checks. You'll even look at limo records from sedan rides from Okemos to Detroit International and back because a bunch of fraudulent limo receipts were submitted.

Then you'll hear witness testimony. The witnesses will come from Michigan State University and IEEE. The MSU witnesses will be from the engineering school, and they will testify about -- they will tell you a narrative of how in 2011 Dr. Xi took a sabbatical, that's an authorized leave from your institution, to go work at and teach at a university in Hong Kong. And there are two Hong Kong universities involved, so I'll just call it university 1 and university 2. Anyway, the engineering witnesses will tell you that, okay, 2011 he takes a sabbatical and he goes to Hong Kong. Then they will

tell you that he violated MSU policy by actually taking a job there. A paying job. You're not supposed to take a paying job with another institution when you're on sabbatical because you are still an MSU professor.

You'll learn that, well, MSU found out about that and contacted him and said, Hey -- I mean, they used fancier words -- but they said, Knock it off and get back here. And then in 2014, in the summer of 2014, he came back and they imposed -- they disciplined him, slap on the wrist. What you might consider a slap on the wrist. A three-week suspension. And they counseled him, and it was all agreed, okay, you're back at MSU, now you're going to be a good professor and you're going to, you know, work for MSU and do your job.

Well, bear in mind that those exhibits we were just looking at, September 2014, that trip to Budapest, so after he comes back and gets counseled and gets reprimanded, he's still off to the races submitting these sorts of claims. And that's why this whole aspect of his dealings with MSU about these jobs in Hong Kong matters, because at the same time that MSU was trying to figure out what he is doing over there and what his employment status is and they are getting stonewalled, there's this pattern of just not dealing squarely with MSU, with trying to hide things. At the same time that these travel claims are being submitted to MSU. That's why this business about Hong Kong and his jobs over there matters.

So in any event, he comes back summer of 2014. Then summer of 2015 MSU finds out it looks like he's taken a job with university 2 in Hong Kong, so they counsel him again and they are going to reprimand him again and they tell him they are going to impose a six-month suspension, and then in October of 2015 Dr. Xi says "That's it, I resign." Then no big surprise, where does he go? He starts that job in Hong Kong by January 25th later in 2015. So that will be the testimony, the MSU testimony from the engineering school.

Then you'll hear testimony from the travel department. That will come in today. The witnesses will testify about the claims process. MSU, we all know, is a big national and international university. They have employees, professors, flying all over the country, all over the world. So they have a travel department. And these witnesses will testify that there is an established process for submitting reimbursement claims. That it is absolutely essential that when you submit reimbursement claims you submit genuine documents. And if it's airfare, they be genuine documents showing not just the exact itinerary but the exact cost and the exact amount that you paid.

You'll hear that there is no tolerance, that you can't double dip. If you have already been reimbursed for part or whole -- I should say paid because there's a difference between reimbursed and being paid -- if you've already been

paid for part of a trip, you have to disclose that. You don't get to have institution 1 pay you and then go to MSU and say would you pay me also? So you'll hear that you can't double dip or triple dip or quadruple dip.

The witness from the travel department will talk about how they only reimburse for genuine expenses and genuine out-of-pocket expenses. And only for expenses incurred on behalf of MSU.

Finally, they will talk about how all of these travel reimbursements -- or all or most of the travel reimbursements that were paid to Dr. Xi came out of grant funding. That is someone outside the university wants to give the university money, quite often because they want Dr. Xi to work on something, and then they give MSU this money. But the travel people will tell you that's MSU money, and if you want to be paid out of that MSU account, you go through the exact same process to get paid out of any other MSU account.

And then you'll hear testimony from folks in the financial department, and they will testify -- they will explain to you how when someone gives money to MSU, that is MSU's money. Only MSU can authorize expenditures from those accounts. And they will only authorize it for legitimate business purposes. So that's part 1 of the case, is Dr. Xi's dealings or misdealings with MSU.

The second part of the case will be IEEE, and you're

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going to see the same pattern. The exact same pattern that you saw with MSU but with an added fact that made IEEE even more vulnerable to this fraud than MSU. You're going to learn that Dr. Xi chaired -- he's a fellow at IEEE. He's a big deal in So he was the chair of numerous conferences in various parts of the world. And when IEEE puts on a conference, a separate bank account is established for conference expenses. And two people can draw out of the account, the chair and the treasurer. They can write checks on an IEEE conference account. So what was the added factor, you're probably asking yourself, that made IEEE even more vulnerable than MSU? Well, it was the fact that for all these conferences the same guy was the treasurer of those conferences. And that guy is named -and I practiced pronouncing this correctly, and I may not get it right -- Weihua Sheng. Sheng is spelled S-H-E-N-G. So when I say it's Dr. Xi and then Sheng. Sheng is also a doctor. He's a Ph.D. or a doctor of science. He's also a doctor, and he's a professor at Oklahoma State University.

Well, so the thing that made IEEE even more vulnerable isn't just that Sheng was the treasurer for all these conferences, it's that he's also an MSU graduate school graduate. You could say he owed his career to Dr. Xi because he got his doctoral degree under Dr. Xi at MSU. And he's also a member of IEEE. And we think the evidence is going to prove that Dr. Xi took advantage of that relationship with Dr. Sheng.

And he took advantage of the fact that Dr. Sheng had little to no accounting training. He had no training on how to manage these budgets. He had no help to speak of. He had a day job being a professor at Oklahoma State University and being the treasurer for other conferences that Dr. Xi was the chair of. And he also had no real inclination to question Dr. Xi because Dr. Xi was his mentor. He looked up to Dr. Xi. And Dr. Xi was as big a wheel in IEEE as you can possibly be because he was a fellow.

And Dr. Xi year after year sent an unbroken river, an unbroken chain of receipts and itineraries to Dr. Sheng saying "Pay me for these." And that's what Dr. Sheng did. He didn't investigate. He didn't compare. He got receipts, he added them up, and he wrote checks. A lot of checks. And this worked great for Dr. Xi for a while, for quite a while, up until the end -- up until after the ICRA 2014 conference. ICRA is the International Conference of Robotics and Automation.

Okay? It's a big conference that IEEE puts on every year in different parts of the world. And ICRA 2014 was in Hong Kong in early June.

Bear in mind, 2014, how many years -- the evidence will show how many years had Dr. Xi been in Hong Kong?

Three years. 2011 to 2014. Because he extended that sabbatical.

So anyway, IEEE got word that there might be some

funny business. They had some concerns about the ICRA 2014 conference, so they got all of the receipts that had been submitted to Sheng. And like I said, you'll find out he has no accounting experience. And you might find it almost comical the way he tried to manage these receipts and stuff, but it's a big banker's box full of receipts with sticky notes on them and his handwritten notes saying, okay, these receipts add up to this, I'll write these two checks.

So anyway, IEEE gets ahold of the big ICRA box and they turn that over to an outside auditor. A real auditor. A company called Grant Thornton. And Grant Thornton deep dives into that box and they find out, well, let's see, Dr. Xi was reimbursed for receipts supposedly incurred in 66 different cities all paid out of the ICRA 2014 account. 66 different cities. To put on a conference in the town where you live, Hong Kong?

Grant Thornton compared all these receipts and said,
"Wait a minute, this is impossible. You can't have been here
at the same time you were here. You can't have flown that way
when you were supposedly flying this way." And how many checks
in total were written out of the ICRA 2014 conference? Well,
you're going to find that Weihua Sheng wrote \$470,000 worth of
checks to Dr. Xi out of the ICRA 2014 account.

And then you'll see evidence, as was forecasted up there just a minute ago, that some of the stuff that was sent

to be reimbursed out of ICRA 2014 was also sent to MSU so he could get paid.

Now, Sheng will be here to testify, and one of the things he's going to tell you is that he kept boxes of receipts. The way he kept -- if you want to call it keeping track -- the way he kept track of the ICRA stuff, he did the same thing with these other conferences where he was the treasurer and Dr. Xi was the chair. And that he told the FBI, "Yeah, I've got the other boxes back in my office." And he'll tell you that, well, not surprisingly, the FBI said, "Okay, great. Here is a grand jury subpoena. Turn that stuff over." And then the FBI dove into those boxes. And what did they see? The same pattern. Same big checks. Same double submissions. Same air flights that couldn't have happened, didn't happen.

So the bottom line we think, we're confident, is that the evidence is going to prove that Dr. Ning Xi leveraged his status as a big deal in his field -- and there is no denial that he is a big deal in the field of nanorobotics, he is known the world over -- the evidence is going to show that he leveraged his status as a big deal in his field and he exploited his positions of trust and respect at both MSU and IEEE, and he exploited his relationship with his protege and really subordinate within the organization, Weihua Sheng, to go wherever he wanted, whenever he wanted, to do whatever he wanted, and to stick MSU and IEEE with the bill. Thank you.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct excerpt transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. I further certify that the transcript fees and format comply with those prescribed by the court and the Judicial Conference of the United States. Date: June 24, 2019 /s/ Glenda Trexler Glenda Trexler, CSR-1436, RPR, CRR